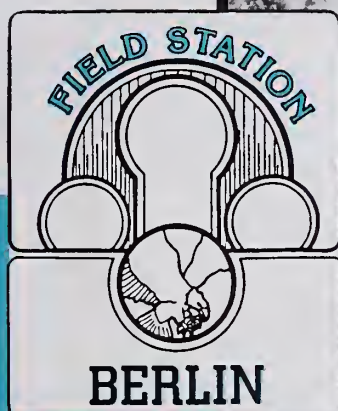


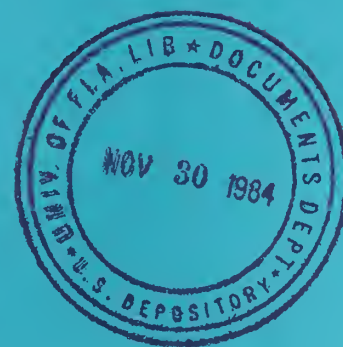
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INSCOM *Journal*

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER
1984



USAFS
BERLIN



Viewpoint

It is the inherent right and responsibility of every individual living in a free society to cast his or her vote for the candidates whom they feel are the most qualified to perform the duties of the President of our country.

The 1984 elections take on special significance as we Americans cast our vote to elect the person that we think could become a great leader and guide our nation for the next four years in a manner befitting the highest office in the land.

Voting is a right and a responsibility. We should know enough about the candidate for whom we're voting that we know which choice is the right one for us. We should never cast our ballot in a "blind" fashion—to do so would perhaps endanger our future, our children's future, and the future of our country.

Did we learn what these candidates stand for—do we know their platform—do we know their expectations and their failures in prior political policies and decisions? To know their qualifications, to understand their politics, and to vote in a mature and knowledgeable way, that, too, is our responsibility.

INSCOM *Journal*

COMMANDER
Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster

**DEPUTY COMMANDER,
INTELLIGENCE**
Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt

**DEPUTY COMMANDER,
SUPPORT**
Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon

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Commander of INSCOM frocked to

Major General3

581st MI Det visits France4

Wizard of the Morse Key5

Units8-10

Special Section:

FS Berlin11-36

Family Album37-39

Legally Speaking40

Sports41-45

INSCOM's Field Station Berlin, located about 110 miles behind the "Iron Curtain," offers its people a unique city. The military community has a wide variety of sports programs, recreation facilities, theaters and libraries to choose from, as well as other activities which additionally offer entertainment.



Commander of INSCOM froicked to Major General

Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, new Commander at INSCOM, was recently froicked to that rank by Gen. Maxwell R. Thurman, Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army. Gen. Soyster assumed command of INSCOM on June 26 when former Commander Maj. Gen.

Albert N. Stubblebine III retired.

Gen. Thurman and Mrs. Soyster pinned the stars on Gen. Soyster's uniform. With his rank insignia firmly in place, Gen. Soyster said, "I will wear these stars with great personal pride."

Continuing, he stated, "I'm proud to be the INSCOM commander and I will serve this Command with pride."

These photos of the froicking ceremony show a large gathering of INSCOM-ers, Gen. Soyster's family, guests and friends.



Gen. Thurman and Mrs. Soyster pin Maj. Gen. Soyster's stars on his uniform.

581st MI Det visits France

by 1st Lt. Robert Rerecich

Recently, the 581st Military Detachment (II), 66th MI Group, went on a unit trip to Verdun, France. Traveling by bus, approximately 25 unit and family members visited the famous World War I battlefield.

We stopped in Metz to pick up our tour guide, Dr. George Oswald, a history professor at the University of Maryland and an economics professor at Metz University. With our guide now on board, we went to the small village of Mont-Sec. Arriving at lunch time, the group split up, some to eat lunch in a small French cafe and some to climb a nearby hill to visit the Mont-Sec Memorial.

The monument, built of unpolished marble and shaped like a circular Greek temple, was constructed in the 1930s as a tribute to the American soldiers who fought in the Saint Mihiel offensive of September 1918. It overlooks the whole fighting sector, with a bronze relief map in the center showing the surrounding terrain and lines of battle. Though damaged by the American bombing of an Axis Army site during World War II, the monument was repaired after the war.

After exploring the area, we decided to continue our sightseeing at the battlefield. Approaching the battlefield area,

we saw thousands of pockmarks still left in the ground by the intense shellfire.

Our first stop was the Verdun Memorial Museum, built on the site of a small village railway station which provided direct communications to the front lines. In the Museum, a chronology was displayed with photographs, documents and maps for each phase of the ten-month battle. The weapons, uniforms, papers, manuals and medals of those who fought in that war make you realize that indeed this battle was fought by ordinary, living people.

The center of the Museum had a re-creation of the terrain as it looked with trenches, shell holes and blasted earth. Even one of today's infantry soldiers might be hard-pressed to imagine life in such miserable conditions as were shown.

Outside, at the entrance, our guide showed us the display of the types of ordnance used by both sides. Here, mortars and guns are surrounded by shells ranging from small caliber to 520mm (!) used to "reduce" fortifications.

Down the road from the Museum we could see the tower of the Douaumont Ossuary, or Bone House, in the distance. This structure is the

final resting place for the remains of 130,000 unidentified French and German soldiers collected from the Verdun battlefield. Beside the Bone House, a French national cemetery holds the remains of 15,000 identified soldiers.

When the bus pulled up to the gray, tube-like structure, we vacated our vehicle. Walking to the front of the building, we passed through the doors and entered the cloister in silence. To each side of us lay a hall leading to many small alcoves, each bearing the name of a sector of the battlefield where the dead had fallen. Below that, covered by two granite tombs, lay the remains gathered from that area.

Ahead of us was the chapel where the Bishop of Verdun (who gathered the funds for the monument) lies entombed in the floor. Stained glass windows with reflective battle scenes make a half-circle around the altar. Walking back outside, one can see above each alcove the coat of arms of each city that gave funds to build the Ossuary.

At the rear of the building is a surprise both terrible and poignant. Through the heavily darkened glass at the bottom of the walls you can dimly see the piles of bones stacked together in the burial vaults. Here lies the message of Ver-

dun for those who would see it.

In a war remembered chiefly for senseless slaughter, Verdun stands out as the most wasteful battle of the conflict. Here lies the result of the strategy of General von Falkenhayn, the chief of the German general staff. Being stalemated on the Western Front, Falkenhayn decided that the way to reach a decision was to force the French to engage in a massive war of attrition. Because of Germany's superior manpower reserves, Falkenhayn could sacrifice his soldiers on a one-to-one trade with the French in the expectation that their armies would eventually bleed to death. Therefore, the fight would not be one of maneuver, but of direct attack in the form of constant pounding by artillery, followed by murderous frontal assaults. The cost of such a tactic was enormous, with both sides throwing in troops

to alternatively stave off defeat or to pursue a breakthrough.

Eventually, the French succeeded in retaking Verdun, but at the price of untold casualties and the shattered morale in the 1917 mutinies which racked the Army. Falkenhayn had his wish—both sides had been depleted, but to no ultimate gain. The Ossuary stands as a monument to that failed plan, with its subterranean mounds a mute witness to the utter futility of that sacrifice.

Quietly we boarded the bus, all of us affected by what we had seen. We went to another nearby site, the legendary "Trench of the Bayonets." Covered by a concrete shed, this was the last abode of a squad of French infantry soldiers. Just as they were preparing to go "over the top," a large caliber shell, probably from a mortar, landed close by and buried

the men in their trench. Eventually, the Germans overran the position and finished filling it in. Today, only the tips of their rifle scabbards stick out of the ground, with the soldiers still buried beneath.

At this point, we unfortunately had to end our tour due to anticipated bad road conditions for the drive back to Metz and Zweibruecken.

On the way home we forgot, or seemed to forget, what lay behind us, and enjoyed the simple pleasure of a rolling party on wheels. We stopped at the Metz train station cafeteria for dinner. Dr. Oswald helped us avoid a minor catastrophe by ordering our meals in simple French instead of confused Americanese. After an interesting visit by a local entrepreneur, we said goodbye to "Doc" Oswald and headed home.

Time now has passed, but the immensity of what we saw still lingers.

Author and Cryptologist

Wizard of the Morse Key

by Diane L. Hamm

Herbert Osborne Yardley was one of the dominant figures in the history of American cryptology. He was the creator and director of the well-known MI-8, the cryptanalytic branch of Military Intelligence (later to be called the "American Black Chamber" by Yardley in his first published book). His greatest success in the cryptologic field was attributed to his accom-

plished effort in breaking the Japanese diplomatic code during the 1922 Washington Naval Conference, a feat which gave the United States advanced knowledge in its negotiations.

Born April 13, 1889, in Worthington, Indiana, Yardley learned telegraphy in his father's office at the Penn Station Railroad at a young age.

After graduating from high school in 1907, he spent some years studying law, playing poker, and solving puzzles while working with Western Union. In 1913, Yardley was hired as a Civil Service clerk by the State Department. The tall, handsome young man, with impeccable grooming habits and a liking for bow ties, soon joined the Code Room as a junior telegraphist.



Herbert O. Yardley holding his widely publicized book, *The American Black Chamber*. (Through experimentation with secret inks, Yardley lost the middle finger of his right hand.)

Training himself as a cryptanalyst, Yardley began to read and decipher all the coded telegrams that came into the State Department. By 1915, Europe was at war and Yardley was independently breaking every coded message passed on the wire to the White House and State Department.

When the United States entered World War I, Yardley realized that the American diplomatic cipher system was extraordinarily simple and easily broken. He presented himself to Major Van Deman,

the head of Military Intelligence, and proposed a plan to establish a cryptologic bureau. Van Deman, greatly impressed, immediately added a new section to Military Intelligence and made Yardley its head. The unit was called both the Code and Cipher Section and the Cipher Bureau. By the end of the war, it was MI-8.

Beginning with only two civilian assistants in June 1917, within a year the Bureau had grown to over two hundred men and women. Yardley and his staff were authorized to

decode and decipher foreign diplomatic and consular communications, and to safeguard those of the War Department. Between 1917 and 1929, Yardley solved 25,000 diplomatic cryptograms, along with solving the diplomatic codes of Japan. (In later writings, Yardley claimed to have broken the codes of over 20 different countries.) The Bureau's foremost achievement was exposing Lothar Witzke, alias Pablo Waberski, the only German secret agent to be sentenced to death in the United States during World War I.

As an interesting note at the close of the war, while in Paris performing cryptologic duties for the American delegation participating in the Armistice Conference, Yardley claimed to have decoded a plot by the French and British secret services to poison President Wilson. Although no one took him seriously, Yardley continued to believe that the President's lingering illness which would lead to his incapacity and eventual death had its origin in the Allied poison plot.

After the close of the Armistice and Peace Conference, Yardley returned to the States to find MI-8 would no longer be officially associated with the Army. MI-8's functions were now paid out of secret funds from both the State and War Departments and its office hidden away in New York City. Here the small secret organization would realize its greatest achievements.

In July 1919, Yardley was directed by the State Department's Chief of Far East Affairs to crack Japanese diplomatic codes. Immediately, the MI-8 began to put all its efforts into unraveling the code. Within a year, the code was broken and the first Japanese translation was sent to Wash-

ington. Yardley's intercepts were helpful in guiding the State Department in a controversy with Japan over the former German islands of Yap in the fall of 1920.

During the international conference on naval disarmament held in Washington in 1922, the MI-8 turned over 5,000 decipherments and translations. Through Yardley's Black Chamber, the State Department was able to learn in advance the exact instructions the Japanese delegates were receiving from Tokyo and how far they were allowed to go in limiting their naval strength.

As a result, the United States was able to limit the growth of Japanese naval armaments for over a decade. For his role in the Washington Peace Conference, Yardley was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

Seven years after the conference, MI-8 once again became idle, and its clandestine activities were no longer considered the indispensable tool of American diplomacy. In 1929, shortly after he had been made Secretary of State in the new Hoover Administration, Secretary of State Stimson withdrew all funds to support MI-8. His reason was, "Gentlemen do not read each other's mail." The closing of MI-8 had destroyed Yardley's life's work, left him penniless, and almost totally unthanked.

Yardley, now feeling the government was ungrateful and disloyal to him, took action for revenge. Within two years, Yardley created a scandal by publishing his first book, *The American Black Chamber*. Knowing that the book would deeply embarrass the American government, Yardley revealed all the awk-

ward secrets of his code-breaking operation in New York. The book brought lots of money as well as fame.

The State Department immediately denied any knowledge of the organization. Yardley had plotted his revenge under the disguise of a patriotic stance. He would share his secrets so that the United States "May protect herself from prying eyes of skillful foreign cryptographers." In Japan, the disclosure of the past duping of Japanese leaders at the diplomatic table only fed the growing imperialistic militarism which would finally un-

Soon the enthusiasm of the public dropped and Yardley returned to Washington, D.C. to begin a business with a local printer to exploit an invention described as "secret printing."

lease itself in hostility in December 1941—the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Desperately attempting to stay in the limelight and exploit publicity, Yardley took up employment with the Northwestern University to fight crime in Chicago by breaking gangster codes and providing lecture tours. Soon the enthusiasm of the public dropped and Yardley returned to Washington, D.C., to begin a business with a local printer to exploit an invention described as "secret printing." It was at this time that Yardley lost a finger while researching a formula for an invisible ink that would defy the iodine

vapor process.

It wasn't long before it became known that Yardley intended to publish another book pertaining to Japanese diplomatic secrets. Federal agents quickly seized the manuscript, Congress acted to ban the book (the only such instance in our country's history), and Yardley soon vanished from the public eye.

Throughout his life, Yardley published several other books based on his military intelligence experience: the *Yardleygram* in 1932; *The Blonde Countess and Red Sun of Nippon* in 1934, which was made into a movie entitled *Rendezvous* in 1937; *Crows are Black Everywhere* in 1945; and *The Education of a Poker Player* which, published a year before his death in 1957, became a best seller.

During his years of writing books, Yardley ventured into a variety of employments. In 1937, he went into real estate business on Long Island; in the late 1930s he did some cryptological work for the governments of China and Canada; in 1940, he opened a restaurant in Washington, D.C.; and during World War II, he was employed as an enforcement officer in the Food Division at the Headquarters of the Office of Price Administration.

In his work, his books, and in his lifestyle, Yardley exemplified early twentieth century intelligence. He had run the most indispensable section of military intelligence for 12 years with intuition, inspiration, and subconscious perception.

On August 7, 1958, Yardley died at his home in Washington, D.C., at the age of 69. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery with full military honors.

The SPBS System

War against excess

by Robert Ayers

"Welcome to SPBS." That's the message that appeared on the first paper out of the printer, after weeks of tedious work. With this message, the truth was about to be known!

The Standard Property Book System (SPBS) is now operational at Field Station Augsburg. With the addition of the SPBS in the Station, a significant battle was won against the increasing war on excess. This system will provide the hand receipt holder with all the data necessary to maintain accurate accountability of all signed property. The technical data to properly ad-

minister a hand receipt is available on the printed form.

It is anticipated that this system will save considerable manpower at the user and property book level. With its system all transactions, including requesting, receipting, and placing the item on the hand receipt, are accomplished by the machine. A significant advantage of this system, compared to other automated systems, is that the hand receipt is posted the same day as the transaction.

The task of installing the system was not an easy one. Members of the Property Book

Office worked many overtime hours, including weekends, to ensure that all would be ready when the Conversion Team arrived. Preparation was extensive. For each item on the existing property book, a 100 percent edit against SB 700-20 was made with all property book and hand receipt balances being verified.

Next, it was necessary to assign local line numbers and a management control number (MCN) to each nonstandard line. After all internal audits were made, it was necessary to prepare the input transactions to be used in the actual conversion.

Prior to changing systems, Field Station Augsburg had used manual accounting. Because of the unique configuration of the Station, the entire authorization data base had to be built manually (normally, the units being converted are under DLOGS System and most work can be accomplished by transferring data from tape to tape). This phase of the conversion required over 12,000 input cards.

When the Team arrived they were able to begin the conversion without delay. The professionalism displayed by the Team and their technical expertise were a big factor in the completion of the project. Through the conversion, consisting of 14 separate events, the error rate was less than .005 percent.

Upon completion of the system, Commander Col. Floyd L. Runyon recognized those who had taken part in the conversion. He awarded the Army Commendation Medal to PBO military personnel and Letters of Commendation to civilian employees.



From left to right: Sgt. James Early, SSgt. Edward Pringle, Sp4 Alejandro Belmar and SSgt. Jessie Hutchinson review output of FS Augsburg's new SPBS system.

Field Station Augsburg

Flying with the Professionals

Want a safe, efficient and professional flight on an Army helicopter? Then fly with the professionals who pilot, crew, and repair the three UH-1 Bell helicopters assigned to Field Station Augsburg.

Support Battalion, FS Augsburg, just recently logged 10,000 flying hours, accident-free. In over 12 hours of flying the width and length of Germany, in all types of

by Paul Nelson

weather, the men and machines assigned to the Aviation Detachment have set a safety record and example that other aviation units can envy and strive to emulate.

When asked to what he attributed the outstanding safety record enjoyed by the Aviation Detachment, Capt. Isaac

Bacoat, Commander of the Detachment, replied, "My people. I've been blessed with the cream of the Army crop when it comes to hard-working, intelligent, and safety-minded people. My warrant officer aviators, operations personnel, crew chiefs and mechanics are all hand-picked and I'm extremely proud of them and their accomplishments."



Col. Floyd L. Runyon, Field Station Augsburg Commander, addresses Capt. Isaac Bacoat and members of the Aviation Detachment in recognition of their 10,000 accident-free flying hours achievement.

Alamo's 10th Anniversary

by Sgt. Rick K. Elliott

Alamo Station's 10th anniversary celebration was a grand affair!

During the three-day event there was a lot of excitement and anticipation. On June 28 Mayor Pro-Tem Ed Harrington presented a proclamation from Mayor Henry Cisneros declaring that, in San Antonio, June 30 would be known as 'Alamo Station Day.' The proclamation was presented to Lt. Col. Dickson, Sp4 Richard Leggett (Soldier of the Quarter), and Sgt. Tony Figueroa (Ardisana Award winner).

Later that evening at V.J. Keefe Field, the San Antonio Dodgers hosted the team from El Paso. The Field Station Color Guard posted the colors and Col. Eleas A. Cozanitas, Commander CONUS MI Group, threw out the first ball to start the game.

The next day, the 29th, excitement was mounting. Preparations were completed for the recognition ceremony. As the guests began to arrive, the troops were formed. Even Mother Nature cooperated by providing a few clouds to help hide the hot Texas sun.

During the ceremony, Lt. Col. Dickson spoke of the friendship and cooperation of the soldiers, civilians, and

families who make up the unit. Capt. George Gramer read the unit history.

A guest, Mrs. Dorothy Penshorn of the Alamo Mission Chapter, Daughters of the Texas Revolution, said, "It is an honor to be a part of your celebration, since it was the Army who came to the rescue at the battle of the Alamo many years ago. Field Station San Antonio is the only military unit authorized to use the name Alamo."

In keeping with the recognition ceremony, Field Station San Antonio soldiers were given awards, presentations, or promotions.

After the ceremony, Mrs. Penshorn assisted Mrs. Dickson, wife of the commander, in cutting the com-

memorative cake. After the cake-cutting, each soldier assigned to the unit was presented a special reenlistment mug in honor of their 10th anniversary.

No celebration is complete without a picnic! So, on June 30, the unit held their picnic at Security Hill on Kelly Air Force Base. The day's events included an egg toss, water balloon toss, volleyball, and a softball game.

And the food! There was over one hundred pounds of meat, 400 cans of soda, a dozen watermelons, tortillas, hamburger buns, and all the food items that make a picnic.

The cooks for the day-long event included Sgt. Maj. Rossland Andersen, SFC Fred Sharon, Mrs. Sharon, and Sp5 Omega Ruth. More than 200 people attended the picnic.

It takes a lot of people to plan and prepare for such an event and our thanks go to all of them. Our special thanks go to Capt. George Gramer who did the overall planning and supervision of the event. His expertise made our 10th anniversary a memorable event.



1st Lt. Fred Bissel (L) and 1st Sgt. Luis Arce are shown 'doing time.' (Photo by Sgt. Rick Elliott)



An island of democracy

by PFC Laurel Ruff

It has been called "an island of democracy in a sea of communism." It is a protected city, its freedom guaranteed by the U.S., British and French forces stationed there. This "island" is located 110 miles behind the Iron Curtain, surrounded on all sides by the forces of the Soviet Union and East Germany. Many would say that this city's situation would add up to a pretty grim existence. That is not the case.

Energetic, cosmopolitan, cultural, political: Berlin. Born in 1432 when two obscure fishing villages on the River Spree united, it was once the political, cultural and economic capital of Prussia and later the German Empire, and it has become famous for fashion, opera, academic accomplishments and art treasures. Today, West Berlin covers an area of 186 square miles (over one-fifth of which is park, for-

est, lake or river) and thrives in a social-democratic atmosphere. For the soldiers at U.S. Army Field Station Berlin, the city is a rewarding source of history and enjoyment. Whether one takes to the majesty of the 18th century palace or a Berlin cabaret, "it's happening" in Berlin.

For those interested in history or art, Berlin is a treasure trove. Although the city has seen three staggering wars

since 1618, centuries old historical architecture remains intact. Modern architectural achievements along with this mastery of magnificent facades, blend nicely to display the old with the new. A European cultural center and exchange, Berlin has many outstanding museum complexes (including one housed in Berlin's oldest railroad station) and art galleries with specialty collections and exhibits. The Charlottenburg Palace and The Philharmonie (Philharmonic Hall) are examples of old and new architecture. The Nationalgalerie is an art museum with varying styles of art on display.

For those who enjoy nature in a more natural form, the city has a multitude of immense botanical gardens, nature preserves and inner-city parks. Botanischer Garten, one of the most extensive botanical gardens in Europe, display 18,000 plant species. Presenting the world's largest collection with more than 10,000 animals, Berlin's Zoologischer Garten, opened in 1844, is the largest zoo in Germany. At the Aquarium in the zoo, snakes, fish and birds prosper in an Amazonian jungle landscaped with rivers and tropical plants.

As mentioned earlier, forests, parks, rivers and lakes cover about one-fifth of the city. The Grunewald, Berlin's largest unbroken forest area, is fabulous for excursions, nature hikes, bicycling, horseback riding and in a few places, camping. Sparkling lakes and subtle lakeside

beaches on the Wannsee, a large lake, attracts everyone who enjoys sailing, swimming and sunbathing during the summer months.

After cultural attractions and nature have been taken in, it may be time for something more active and exciting. Viewing or taking part in sports could be just what is needed.

Berliners are sport fanatics. In addition to the military community activities, sports fans can view or take part in many different events. Soccer, speedboat races, swimming, water polo, equestrian sports, ice hockey and handball are just a few. Sports involvement is a good way to get to know not only Berlin, but the Berliners, too.

There are many indoor and outdoor pools for public use. In addition to swimming,

health spas with private sauna baths are usually open to both sexes, complete with masseurs/masseuses.

One "must" in Berlin is shopping: Berlin is an absolute shoppers' paradise. The main "shopping mile" is on the Kurfuerstendamm or "Ku'Damm," where one can buy anything from Bavarian pretzels to elaborate Vogue fashions.

Smaller specialty shops of all extremes are also found on the more quaint side streets. Sporty regatta style fashions are by far the most popular this year, but the unusual or the daring can also be found. The boutiques compare favorably to those found on Fifth Avenue in New York City or Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills. Antiques, bric-a-brac and flea market style bargains are also available to those willing to



The Brandenburg Gate lies behind the Berlin Wall. (Photo by Maj. Patrick Deery)



BERLIN

rummage around. The most familiar is the Turkish Bazaar at the Nollendorf Platz subway station.

Like many of the world's greatest cities, Berlin is not just a daytime attraction. Possibly the most popular aspect of Berlin is its refreshing variety of lively discotheques, pubs and restaurants. There are a reported 5000 of these places, many with live performances that range from jazz to classical and rock-and-roll to punk. Dining establishments feature almost every type of international cuisine: Thai, Vietnamese, Chinese, French, Russian and, yes, even German. Experience an exotic dance revue in the French tradition at a cabaret. Discos and "Kneipen" (pubs) have no curfew, so the action continues until well after midnight.

Concert producers from the United States are successful in promoting the biggest names in rock-and-roll, jazz, soul and contemporary pop music. These productions are well received by thousands of Berliners and Americans who enjoy the show in the well constructed indoor and open-air concert halls.

Every variety of music is available here, including Berlin's own Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, as well as several opera and theater houses featuring classical and modern plays and musicals. The Deutsche Oper (German Opera) is among the best in the world.

As one can see, there is a lot to see and do here in Berlin



Passage into East Berlin is through Checkpoint Charlie. (Photo by Maj. Patrick Deery)

and a person needs to get around the city somehow. There are three choices of transport available. One can drive, use public transportation or walk.

Nostalgic doubledecker buses are a common sight around Berlin and this is a relaxing way to tour the city's cultural sites, shopping attractions and nightlife. Daily bus tours are conducted year around. Even without taking a tour it is quite easy to see the city on one's own using the public transportation system. The buses and subways can be taken to all the sights in Berlin. The Olympic Stadium, the Reichstag, The Brandenburg Gate, Checkpoint Charlie, Glienickebruecke (Freedom Bridge), the Deutsche Oper, the Philharmonic Concert Hall and the Botanischer Garten are just a few attractions easily

reached by public transportation.

Spending a few hours walking the city provides a view from the ground as well as a feel for the lifestyle. On the boulevards one sees a magnificent montage of color. Immaculately kept 18th century houses are themselves picturesque, their gardens filled with brilliantly colored blooms.

A trip to Berlin or a tour of duty here is not really complete until you have seen East Berlin. Although several restrictions apply for military personnel wishing to visit the East, it is still easily accessible. East Berlin is different, but good restaurants and shopping are worthwhile and inexpensive. Meissen porcelain, beautiful crystal and handicrafts are especially attractive to diligent shoppers.

On a city tour of East Berlin one will see impressive Prussian works of art, modern buildings, and the more common tenement houses. All of this combines to bring alive the past and realize the present. With its share of museums, art galleries and cultural points, East Berlin

cannot be seen and everything done in just one trip.

Berlin holds many fascinations for all: mild and bold, military or civilian, young or old. The political parallels, cultural contrasts and big city excitement evoke challenges as well as provide learning experiences. A tour of duty in

Berlin is an exceptional assignment on and off-duty. Berlin creates the atmosphere and provides the stage for the diversity of life that awaits a soldier assigned to Field Station Berlin. A part of the excellence of an assignment here is certainly this "island of democracy."



Russian War Memorial in East Berlin. (Photo by Sp5 Gary Oullette)



Berlin of May 1945

by SSgt. Kathryn A. Markland

The Berlin of May 1945 was not recognizable as the great world city it had once been. Two years of intense bombing—an estimated 76,000 tons of high explosives had been dropped on the city during Allied air raids—left it looking like a desolate, stone desert; destruction was virtually total. Roofless buildings and heaps of rubble greeted the victorious Russian armies as they routed the last remnants of the Third Reich, took control of the city, brought the war to an end, and began occupation of Berlin.

The details of the occupation had been worked out by a series of conferences between British, Soviet, and U.S. representatives meeting in London in September 1944. Areas of occupation had been agreed upon at that time with France being added to the occupying powers at a later date; the four sector occupation officially began in August 1945. The history of American occupation, and eventually the switch from occupation to protection, would soon include the history of the assignment and development of the unit which would become Field Station Berlin.

American occupation began in July 1945, when Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, the first American Commandant, and elements of the 2d Armored Division (2AD) moved into the American Sector in the southwest area of the city. The troops of the 2AD remained in the city until relieved by the 82nd Airborne Division on August 9, 1945. On May 1, 1946, the unit that would eventually become the Berlin Brigade, replaced the 82nd Airborne and assumed occupation duties in the American sector of Berlin.

In June 1948, the Soviets withdrew from the Allied Kommandatura (Headquarters of Combined Occupation Forces) and closed the land access routes between Berlin and West Germany. In response, the Western Governments mounted a massive airlift which supplied the city for the next 11 months. At the peak of the airlift, nicknamed "Project Vittles," Allied aircraft were landing in Berlin every 45 seconds, bringing a total of nearly one-half million tons of coal, food and other essential supplies.

It was shortly after the reopening of land access routes

that Field Station Berlin's forerunner entered the picture. The U.S. Army Security Agency (ASA) established operational sites in Berlin, beginning with deployment of Detachment F (Det F), Field Station 8606 from Herzo Base, Germany in 1951 and Detachments E (Det E) and C (Det C), Field Station 8606 in 1952 and 1953, respectively.

In 1954, following a 1953 uprising of East German workers which was crushed by Soviet tanks, Detachment B, HQ ASA Europe (Det B HQ ASAEUR), to which was added the detachments already in Berlin, and Detachment A, 302nd Communications Reconnaissance Battalion (Det A, 302nd CRB) were established in Berlin. Later that year, Det B HQ ASAEUR was reorganized as a provisional company and took control of all detachments, as well as some additional ASA teams.

In 1955 the status of West Berlin changed somewhat. On May 5 of that year, West Berlin was declared a protected rather than an occupied city. The security of the city was to be guaranteed by the three Allied Powers.

On October 15, 1957 (Field

Station Berlin's official birthday), after several reorganizations, all of ASA's Berlin assets were consolidated as the 280th USASA Company. At that time, the rather small unit had a Headquarters located at Andrews Barracks, which once housed the Prussian Main Cadet Establishment, founded in 1873 by order of Kaiser Wilhelm I. The establishment served as the Prussian equivalent of West Point until its deactivation in 1920. Others utilizing Andrews Barracks in the past include the German Government, for use as a school; the Berlin City Police; and, from 1933-45, "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler" (Hitler's SS bodyguard). The swimming pool at Andrews was used as the practice pool for the 1936 Olympic Games.

In 1958, Soviet Premier Khrushchev gave the Allies six months to agree to his terms and leave Berlin. The ultimate was ignored, and in the face of increased tensions, ASA continued its operational mission.

The early sixties brought the situation in Berlin to a head with the border closure. In the dawn hours of August 13, 1961, East German soldiers, supported by Soviet tanks, deployed along the entire border of what is now West Berlin and erected barbed wire barriers. Backed by Soviet divisions, the East Germans effectively sealed off the city and began replacing the temporary barriers with a wall of concrete slabs, mines and tank traps. Thus, Berlin became an "island of democracy in a sea

of communism." During the one-and-one-half months preceding the closure, over 5200 East Germans escaped into West Berlin.

During this same time, the 280th was redesignated the 78th USASA Special Operations Unit and the first mobile equipment was located atop Trummelsberg (Rubble Mountain), a manmade hill built from the rubble of WWII during the post-war reconstruction. In November 1963, a semi-permanent site was constructed, followed later by permanent facilities, on the now renamed Teufelsberg (Devil's Mountain). In May 1977, after two previous redesignations, the unit be-

came the United States Army Field Station Berlin. Today, Teufelsberg is shared by the British 26th Signals Unit and 3rd Squadron, 13th Signals Regiments; and the U.S. Air Force 6912 Electronic Security Group.

Field Station Berlin continues to make major contributions as evidenced by being nominated three times, and twice selected, as the recipient of the coveted Travis Trophy. The guiding light has been the station's own motto "ON WATCH," which has lead the unit to being "ON WATCH FOR EXCELLENCE" in professional competence, community involvement, and individual accomplishment.

Change of Command at FS Berlin

by Maj. Patrick Deery,
Maj. Richard Grandey, and
1st Lt. Eric Strom

As he turned his command over to Col. Kenneth Roney, Col. Cloyd H. Pfister said, "This command has always excelled in its endeavors. Keep up the good work, and continue to go forward." Alluding to the Army themes for the three years of his command (1982, Physical Fitness; 1983, Army of Excellence; and 1984, The Year of the Family), he continued, "You soldiers and your families have done an outstanding job. In this

Olympic year, I think about what we're doing, and we—*you*, indeed—are Olympians in what you've been doing for our nation and for our Allies; what you've been doing for the community here within Berlin."

Col. Pfister praised the soldiers and civilians of Field Station Berlin for their efforts and accomplishments which included winning the Travis Trophy in 1982.

After the official change of



Outgoing Commander, Col. Cloyd H. Pfister (R), makes final closing remarks while the new FS Berlin Commander, Col. Kenneth D. Roney, looks on. (Photo by Sp4 Linda Peltier)

command, Maj. Gen. Harry E. Soyster, INSCOM Commander, presented the Legion of Merit to Col. Pfister.

Col. Roney, the new FSB Commander, throughout his 25 years of military service, has had a variety of command and staff assignments in finance, logistics, communications, and intelligence. He has served at Vint Hill Farms, Fort Devens, Fort Bragg, NSA, Germany, Japan, and Iran.

His military training includes, among others, the Military Intelligence Officer's Advance Course, the U.S. Army Command and General

Staff College, and the U.S. Army War College. He is a graduate of the 82d Airborne Jumpmaster Course.

Col. Roney was commissioned in 1960 upon graduation from Muskingum College in New Concord, Ohio, and upon completion of the Infantry Officer Candidate School.

His decorations include the Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation Medal, the Army Commendation Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Senior Parachutist Badge.

A time for fun

by Marcia Cunningham

In spite of the purple-grey sky and a cold March-like wind on July 14, 1984, children of Field Station Berlin patiently (and some not so patiently) lined up to board the mini-trains, the "Berliner Express" and the "Spandau Flyer," one of the entertainment activities available for the younger set at Field Station Berlin's celebration of INSCOM Day.

INSCOM Day serves as a means of encouraging the entire unit to get together to enjoy fun, food and athletics. An estimated 1000 service and family members plus FSB civilians attended the event. Activities began at 10:30 a.m. and continued until one o'clock in the morning with a dance in the Hi-Lite Recreation Center. "The New World Band" from Augsburg, who generously played without pay, performed a variety of music not only for the dance, but also throughout the day.

Most of the athletic games required highly specialized skill such as the ability to toss and catch an uncooked egg at ever increasing distances. A first sergeant demonstrated this skill by delicately maneu-



Sgt. Bryant Sayers and Sp4 Kathleen Boone were elected INSCOM King and Queen at the INSCOM Day Celebration at Field Station Berlin. The newly elected King and Queen reigned happily over the event. (Photo by Michael Leyva)

vering his company commander in an under-sized wheelbarrow.

As far as the tense Egg Toss Contest—which became a dangerous event when smashing eggs splattered a few not so quick on-

lookers—Company B grabbed the championship with the light touch of PFC Laura Saher and Sp4 Scott Hewitt.

The Company Wheelbarrow Race, bravely and proudly fought by teams of first sergeants and company com-

manders, was impressively captured by 1st Sgt. Gordon White and Capt. Gary Phillips of H&S Company. According to Capt. Phillips, H&S Company was lagging until he and the First Sergeant switched places in the wheelbarrow, and 1st Sgt. White “flew on top of the wheelbarrow, practically spread-eagle.” Phillips’ swift-footedness, pushing the lighter First Sergeant, managed to take the lead, passing Company B’s 1st Sgt. Robert Young and Company A’s Capt. Rex Rudy and winning “by the length of four wheelbarrows.”

FSB soldiers had their once-a-year chance to flex their muscles with the exquisitely satisfying ‘Throw a Pie at a Face’ activity. There was no face of selected individuals that was spared the tasty, if not messy, experience of a gooey pie in the face.

There was also a serious and well-played softball match which began the day before between Field Station Augsburg, the 66th MI Group, and Field Station Berlin. According to Capt. Barrett Kemp, who managed the softball tournament, “The 66th MI Group won the women’s competition, while Field Station Augsburg took the men’s competition.”

A good two hours of brisk bidding to CSM Raymond McKnight’s notorious auctioneer techniques entertained the crowd. For many months, the command sergeant major collected donations of bicycles, stereo equipment, and general household items for an



BERLIN

auction on INSCOM Day. CMS McKnight's talent as an auctioneer is well-known and appreciated throughout INSCOM. He never fails to entertain the crowd with his quick calls, easy quips at the bidders and his uncanny ability to raise those bids.

By the end of the day, Company B had won the Company Mini-Olympics and two Company A soldiers, Sp4 Kathleen Boone and Sgt. Bryant Sayers, were elected as INSCOM King and Queen.

The grill smoked all day and the food line seemed unending as the senior NCOs of FSB took turns cooking and serving the food. MSgt. Karl Conway, NCOIC of the two FSB Dining Facilities, confidently proclaimed, "I figure we fed well over 800 people. Five hundred bratwurst and brotchen, 1200 hamburgers and 520 hot-dogs were quickly consumed."

SFC Robert Tucker, a FSB NCOIC, had his hands full in coordinating the logistics and procurement of equipment. "We were responsible for setting up all the stands and booths, the carousel and trains for the kids, all the dumpsters, the rest-room facilities, plus making transportation available. Our Facility Engineers, especially Sp4 Paul Daugherty, did an outstanding job setting up all the electrical cables."

Approximately 1000 people enjoyed the games, the bake sales, the raffles, the food and drink; the children loved the train rides and the carousel; but it was also obvious that a



Sp4 Scott Hewitt has a little 'egg on his face' after an unsuccessful egg toss.
(Photo by Michael Leyva)

great deal of work and planning went into this undertaking. Project Officer Capt. Gary Phillips noted that he started preparing for

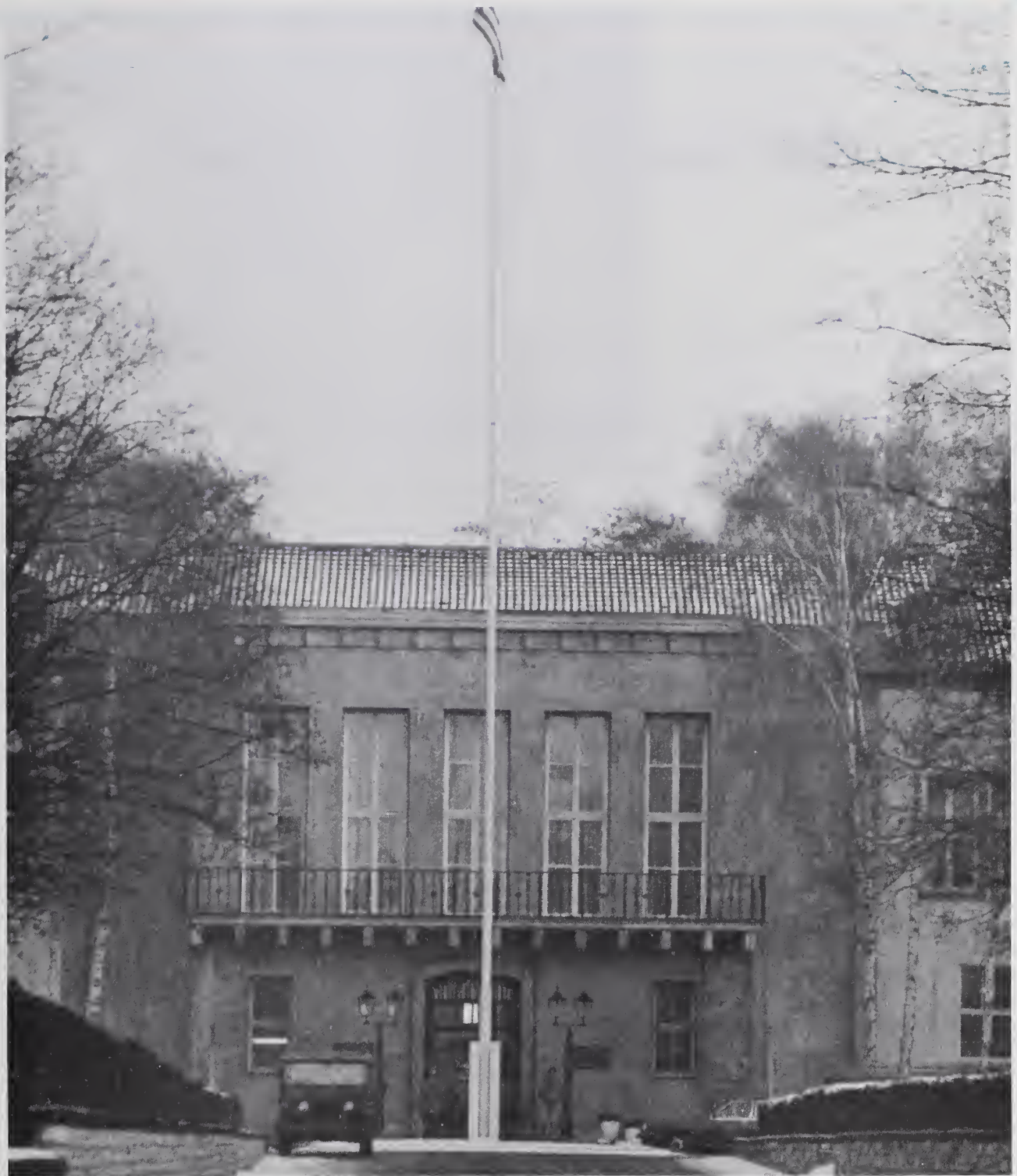
INSCOM Day back in February. But he also stressed that, "This project has been a fine example of inter-company cooperation."



Memorial Cross in West Berlin signifies a memorial to an East German who was killed trying to make it to the West. There are 71 of these crosses at various points around "the Wall" and all confirm the death of those who tried to escape.



BERLIN



When American troops entered Berlin in July 1945, they established headquarters here in the shambles that had once been the Luftgau Building. On July 20 of that year, President Truman left the Tripartite Conference at Potsdam to attend the flag-raising ceremony on the compound.

FS Berlin is a winner

Field Station Berlin has proven itself to be a winner, the only unit to receive three nominations for the Travis Trophy (winning twice, in 1974 and 1982). That unit-winning tradition is a collective spirit, but it also involves individual, single achievements in sports and professional activities. For example, Sgt. Robert Stachow won the Berlin Brigade 10-kilometer run; the 800-, 1000-, and 1500-meter runs at the Berlin Brigade Track and Field Meet in 1984; and was selected for

by Sgt. Susan Mayer

the USAREUR Track and Field Tryouts. SSgt. Katherine Kelly, Sp6 Peter Santaniello, Sgt. James Stiegel, Sgt. Camille Drawdy, Sgt. Genevieve Bardo, Sgt. Charles Durant and Sgt. Stanley Ridgley were honor graduates at the Primary Leadership Course. Capt. John Aloisio, Headquarters and Service Company Commander, competed in the USAREUR Racquetball Cham-

pionship. Sp4 David Rios, Company A, placed fourth in the USAREUR Tennis Championship as a member of the Berlin community team and was selected for the All-Army Tennis Tryouts.

A station cannot be a winner without having winners and individual achievers in its ranks. The sum of such individuals creates a unit of excellence; however, even in such an outstanding unit many soldiers stand above others. One such soldier is SFC Debra E. Smith.

Sergeant Morales Club

SFC Debra E. Smith, NCOIC, FSB Noncommissioned Officer Development Program, was recently selected to the prestigious Sergeant Morales Club (SMC). She has proven to those who may have had doubts, the outstanding leadership abilities of our female NCOs. SFC Smith has also set the exam-

ple for others to strive for the excellence she has attained.

Membership in the SMC, a USAREUR wide program, is a vehicle used to recognize those NCOs who have contributed significantly to developing a professional NCO corps and a combat effective Army. Its members exemplify a special leadership character-

ized by a personal concern for the needs, training, development, and welfare of the soldier.

The selection process will eliminate all but the finest NCO. Boards may be conducted at the unit and/or community level. If those boards recommend approval, then the individual will appear be-



BERLIN



SFC Debra Smith presents a Field Station mug to Brig. Gen. Harry E. Soyster during his visit with FSB NCOs. (Photo by Sp4 Linda Peltier)

fore the final selection board. Each major command in Europe conducts a final selection board on a quarterly basis. It is chaired by the MACOM's Command Sergeant Major and normally consists of five to seven CSMs. Quotas are not established, enabling each board to select only those individuals who have met the required standards of excellence.

SFC Smith, a native of Everett, Washington, joined the Army in June 1973. She attended Basic Training at Fort McClellan, Alabama, when the Women's Army Corps was still in existence. After receiving further training at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, Smith served in Korea and with the CONUS MI Group at Fort Meade, Maryland. Following her assignment at Fort Meade, she was transferred to Field Station Augsburg. She attended two training courses

during this time, graduating at the top of her class for both courses.

SFC Smith arrived at Fort Devens in October 1980 and was assigned to Student Company as a Platoon Sergeant. "Being a Platoon Sergeant was an excellent assignment. Working directly with so many soldiers gave me a lot of personal satisfaction. I enjoyed the daily contact I had with them; it is one of the reasons I am looking forward to the day when I can serve as a first sergeant," commented Smith. During her assignment at Fort Devens, she attended another training course and again graduated with honors. She was promoted to her present grade in March 1983.

SFC Smith arrived in Berlin in July 1983. In addition to serving as Training NCO, she has been involved in raising funds for INSCOMBA and AER, is chairman of the

welcoming committee of FSB's Women's Club and assisted with FSB's Family Orientation Day conducted in March. Additionally, she has been the secretary of the intramural bowling league and bowled in the USAREUR championships after finishing as the top qualifier in Berlin.

Smith offered this advice to enlisted soldiers, "Be a soldier, know the basics, then, develop yourself and everyone you come in contact with; there is always room to improve. Secondly, be the best you can on your job, know all your areas of responsibility and then, learn even more. Set your goals high and everyday make another small step to reach that goal."

When asked to what she attributes her selection to the SMC, SFC Smith said, "My selection is a direct result of my fellow NCOs. Their support, advice, and assistance have been the building blocks to my development as a NCO. Without them, I would not have reached this milestone in my career."

(Author's note: It is difficult to feature only one outstanding soldier from among a vast selection of individual achievers. There seems to be in the character of those working at Field Station Berlin, an inherent drive to set and attain personal goals. Whether in private, community, or professional endeavors, members of the FSB team demonstrate the essence of a winning spirit which, in turn, creates a team winning spirit.)

A walk in the Dutch Countryside

by PFC William J. Scannell, III

"One foot ahead of the other. Keep up the rhythm. I've put 120 kilometers behind me during the last three days. Thirty of the 40 kilometers I must walk today are already behind me. Just ten more kilometers and I, along with 13 other soldiers from Field Station Berlin, will successfully complete the 1984 Nijmegen March." These thoughts or similar ones must have been going through the minds of the soldier making up FSB's 1984 Nijmegen March Team on the last day of the four-day event.

Founded in 1908, the Royal Netherlands League for Physical Culture (KNBLO) was created with the intention of promoting the mental and physical health of the nation. The following year, the KNBLO sponsored their first annual four-day, 160 kilometer march in Nijmegen, Holland. The objective in 1984, as it was in 1909, is to encourage participants to train themselves in such a way as to be able to cover a considerable distance each day without impairing their health.

For military teams participating in the march, members must carry a ruck-

sack weighing not less than 23 kilos, march in formation, and complete the day's march (40 kilometers) as a unit in less than nine hours' time.

Field Station Berlin, has sponsored its own Nijmegen team separate from the Berlin Brigade team for the past two years. Comprised of 14 marchers, a medic and an administrative NCO, the 16 men and women of the FSB team trained with a spirit that would make the founders of the 75-year-old march proud. The members of the 1984 team were Capt. Mark Jaworski, OIC; SSgt. Tony Keale, NCOIC; SSgt. Betty Galbraith; Sgt. Darwin Dennis; Sgt. Mark Bartoff; Sgt. Keith Kaetzel; Sgt. Colin Marble; Sp5 Ken Hill; Sp4 Ben Gordon; Sp4 Kelly Gordon; Sp4 John DiAmico; Sp4 Sarah Dobbins; Sp4 Don Origer; Sp4 Dale Harmon; Sp4 Greg Alloway and PFC Bill Scannell.

Thirty-three practice marches and some 1000 kilometers later, the sight of FSB soldiers on parade was not uncommon to Berliners. Greetings, waving, horn blowing, and encouragement

by local residents was the rule during the two-month-long training program conducted by Capt. Jaworski.

The Company B Commander, Capt. Jaworski, said, "It was a lot of hard work and dedication on the part of the soldiers involved, but the payoff comes at the end of it all when you can say to yourself—hey, I really did it."

All FSB marchers were able to say "I really did it." On the fourth day of the march, as the FSB team proudly marched across the finish line, the FSB Commander, Col. Cloyd H. Pfister, was there to greet and congratulate his troops. The FS Berlin team was 14th out of the 50 American teams participating and ranked first among other MI units.

No unit can function without a degree of camaraderie, and the 1984 FSB Nijmegen Team was no exception. From small group get-togethers to helping each other with their pains and blisters, the marchers know and understand what 'teamwork' is all about. According to Sp4 Sarah Dobbins, "When 16 people train, sweat, and work together for



BERLIN



Members of Field Station Berlin's Nijmegen Marching Team pass a Dutch windmill as they near the end of their walk. From left to right, are Sp4 Dale Harmon, Sp4 Sarah Dobbins, SSgt. Betty Galbraith, Sp4 Don Origer, Sp4 John DiAmico, Sp4 Ben Gordon, PFC William Scannell and SSgt. Tony Keale. (Photo by Sp4 Greg Alloway)

over two months, each one becomes an important part of the 'marching family'; we must work and pull together."

Prior to the march, the endurance and leadership quali-

ties of each member of the team was put to the test. "It's amazing just how much you're able to learn about your teammates when they're under pressure," Sgt. Keith

Kaetzel said. "When one started to hurt, there was someone right there telling him or her that they could make it. Everyone was a leader out there."

Trained to lead, trained to train

by SFC Debra Smith and
Capt. Gerald Mack

SSgt. John Q. Smith has six years service; two of those spent at basic training, DLI,

Goodfellow AFB, and Fort Devens before his assignment to Field Station Berlin as a specialist four. He is now ready to PCS to a stateside tactical unit where he is slated to be a squad leader. Up to

now, SSgt. Smith has never had to lead troops and really get involved in the non-technical side of "sergeant's business."

Prior to 1981, at FSB a soldier like SSgt. Smith may



have been apprehensive about that upcoming assignment. Now when a NCO such as SSgt. Smith leaves FSB, he leaves with some excellent schooling and experience under his belt to compensate and train him for his tactical experience. Recognizing that many NCOs were leaving FSB for tactical/troop assignments without a great deal of leadership experience, the Command Sergeant Major, CSM Raymond McKnight, initiated a NCO Development Program in 1981 to give NCOs leadership training to use at FSB and at future assignments. This program, in existence before the station's certification program, nonetheless fits in well with certification since the NCODP course concentrates on training in leadership and how-to-train skills, that is, the skills a NCO needs to lead and train others in the Station's certification program.

Since the first Noncommissioned Officer Development class in September 1981, more than 1400 soldiers have attended the 70 classes thus far conducted. FSB actually conducts two separate but complementary courses, Pre-NCODP for soldiers in grades E-1 through E-4, and NCODP for those in the grades E-4(P) through E-9. A copy of the Program of Instruction has traveled to many other units providing a guide those units could use in developing programs tailored to meet their unit needs.

Of course, the material pre-

sented today has changed considerably since that first class graduated in September 1981. Based upon the POI, lesson plans and practical exercises in use, evaluation/summary of student critiques and the desires of the command, the course is always being revised. The last major revision was conducted during February/March 1984 and incorporated more "hands-on" training.

The NCODP course is currently two weeks and two days in length and provides intensive introductory and review training in leadership and individual training skills. Emphasis is placed on motivating and communicating with subordinates, decision making, conducting large and small group training, and counseling. Students conduct and receive drills and ceremonies as well as physical training. They are trained in map reading and cardiopulmonary techniques. The course presents military justice from the viewpoint of the corrective action and recommendations to the commander. It also provides the student with an in-depth look at the Enlisted Personnel Management System. Additional subjects are taught based upon the needs of the command.

The pre-NCODP course is currently three days in length. Subjects are centered around essential military skills not normally addressed in the BTMS training system. Emphasis is placed on communication skills, introductory

leadership training, and UCMJ. Students receive intensive instruction in cardiopulmonary techniques; they are introduced to the history of the NCO corps and how to deal with self-discipline; and varied other topics are also emphasized.

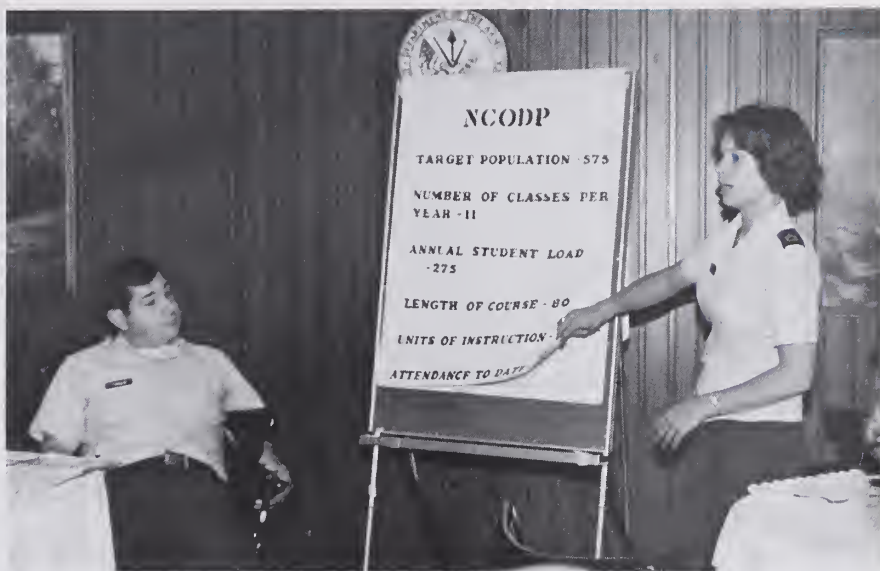
All 44 units of both NCODP and Pre-NCODP instruction have a primary and alternate instructor, who teach as an additional duty. Instructors are required to research and prepare their own lesson plans and training aids to meet the objectives of the POI. This technique allows many NCOs, an opportunity to present formal training. The instructors are also required to give a practice class prior to presenting their first class in NCODP or Pre-NCODP. Additionally, each instructor is required to review the class critiques within two weeks after the class graduates in order to improve the material and meet the required standards of excellence.

The immediate results of this training are evident in an increased confidence of the soldiers in their daily mission and an increased awareness of their leadership responsibility. A more "take-charge" attitude is demonstrated and is most evident in the ability to brief high-ranking visitors to the station. All of the schooling and training would be to no avail if there was not an overall vigorous implementation of the FSB philosophy to allow the NCO to do "sergeant's



business" and feel he was participating fully in the corporate relationship.

Comparative figures indicate the success of the program in achieving its objective of improved leadership and training skills. NCODP at FSB has and continues to set the example for other INSCOM units to emulate. The impact of this achievement in training cannot be measured in simple numbers. The true achievement is providing a well trained soldier for Field Station Berlin and for INSCOM. Soldier graduates of NCODP lead and train better for the "Army of Excellence."



SFC Debra Smith, FSB NCODP NCOIC, present a briefing on the NCO Development Program. Sgt. Maj. Jerry Turner looks on. (Photo by Sp4 Linda Peltier)

Adventure training

by SSgt. Greg Strasser,
Sgt. Susan Mayer, and
Sgt. Gene Rollins

Each year many soldiers from CONUS and USAREUR tactical MI units come to Field Station Berlin as part of the Readiness Training Program. Most of these soldiers leave with much improved technical skills which they take back to their parent units. If sending tactical soldiers to field stations for technical training is time and money well spent, is sending field station soldiers to tactical units for some exposure to the tactical

environment worthwhile? At FSB, the answer to that question is an unequivocal "yes."

"Reverse REDTRAIN" and adventure training: these are two programs used at FSB to broaden the experience base of our soldiers, promote unit cohesion and provide reward for a job well done. "Reverse REDTRAIN" and adventure training are the third prong of this station's three-pronged program of soldier training

and development. FSB trains its soldiers in technical skills using its Certification Program; gives them leadership training in Pre-NCODP, NCODP and the Officer Development Program; and with "Reverse REDTRAIN" and adventure training, tries to give soldiers a taste of tactical operations by sending them to USAREUR field training, command post exercises and training in traditional soldier skills available in Europe.

This past year, FSB soldiers took part in several USAREUR exercises. For some of the soldiers, going to the field was old hat, but for many this was their first time in a field environment since basic training or officer basic.

Most soldiers stationed in Europe are well aware of the



Members of the Military Police Platoon are instructed on the proper way to tie a rappel seat by 1st Lt. Charles Smith (with dark framed glasses.) (Photo by Sp4 Linda Peltier)



PFC Daniel Scherer takes a trip down the wall during rappelling training. (Photo by Sp4 Linda Peltier)



BERLIN

numerous training exercises and opportunities that for the most part are unavailable to their CONUS counterparts. But when it comes to adventure training, FSB is one step beyond the rest of the pack. During fiscal year 84 the Field Station participated in or developed new areas of adventure training in an effort to broaden the experience level of FSB soldiers and reward them for a job well done. Throughout the year the Field Station set out and established several firsts in the adventure training arena as a result of the skill and talent for which FSB soldiers are known.

During the months of February and March in 1984, thirteen soldiers attended "jump week" at the German Airborne School in Alterstadt, West Germany. Four officers and nine enlisted personnel skillfully completed the challenging course and were awarded the highly coveted German jump wings. One of the participants, Capt. Gary Phillips, comments on the experience: "Jump week at the German Airborne School was good refresher training for those airborne-qualified personnel who had not jumped for some time. Receiving the German jump wings was a big morale boost for all who attended. A side benefit was the interaction and camaraderie that developed between the Americans and Germans."

One type of adventure training conducted within the

Field Station has been rappelling. Fifty-three soldiers have received special training in several sessions held during the past year. These training sessions consisted of knot tying, rope bridging and tower rappelling. The final treat and test at the end of the training was helicopter rappelling from UH-1H "Hueys" of the Berlin Brigade Aviation Section. After completing his rappel from a Huey, one of the instructors, Charles Smith, was promoted to 1st Lt. by the Field Station Commander.

The world famous annual Nijmegen March in the Netherlands is an adventure training event in which FSB proudly takes part. Each year the Field Station trains its own team. After several months of intensive and grueling training marches in the many forests of the Berlin

Grunewald, finalists are selected to represent FSB at Nijmegen. The 100-mile march provides FSB soldiers with opportunity to interact and associate with soldiers of other nations. Capt. Mark Jaworski, the leader of this year's team and the commander of B Company, FSB, has this to say about the benefits of the grueling training and march: "The benefits to the command and soldiers of a unit participating in the Nijmegen 100-Mile International March are many. First, the time spent together practicing for the march helps build a very high level of esprit de corps which is a very basic element for any type of successful team. During the 840 kilometers of practice marches and the 160 kilometer Nijmegen March itself, the team had firsthand experience which showed them that with



After landing, 2d Lt. Charles Smith is promoted to first lieutenant by Col. Cloyd Pfister, FSB Commander. Maj. Jose Contu 'promotes' Lt. Smith by coloring in his subdued second lieutenant rank insignia.

esprit de corps the whole can be substantially greater than the sum of its parts.

"A second and no less important benefit of these marches is that the soldiers learned the true value a good solid training regimen can have. Our practice marches (840 kilometers total distance) normally started at 0500 hrs and were conducted in all types of weather conditions—normally in the rain. This program required the soldiers to get up by at least 4 a.m. and normally march for over seven hours. Although it was difficult at times, we stuck strictly to our program. The end result was that our team finished the march with every team member in fine physical shape."

One of the most fascinating training opportunities came to the Field Station when Sgt. Maura McCormick and Sgt. Cassandra Woel Mercer became the first female graduates of the French Army's Commando School.

This school is a lot of sweat, determination and teamwork. The three-week course teaches unit tactics. It begins with individual skills such as hand-to-hand combat, first-aid, rappelling and demolitions. Later small teams learn and practice techniques of river-crossings, both by small craft and rope bridge, and the conduct of raids and ambushes. Probably the most challenging part of the training is the confidence course, which is comprised of 20 seemingly insurmountable

obstacles, some of which are 70 feet high. The course thoroughly tasks the will and endurance of the students;

teamwork is absolutely necessary to successfully overcome all the obstacles.

Following the first two



With FSB soldiers among them, students at the German Airborne School make a landing in the snow.



(Left to right) Sp5 Gary Biando, SFC Burkhard Berger, Capt. Mark Jaworski and some Allied soldiers don equipment prior to a jump at German Airborne School.



BERLIN

weeks of training at Napoleon Barracks, located in the French sector of West Berlin, the final week of training is conducted in the Harz Mountains, near Goslar, West Germany. Here the teams employ the skills gained earlier in a demanding and realistic field exercise. Upon successful completion of the course the graduates are awarded the French Commando Badge.

Sgt. McCormick was the first female to graduate this course. This set the stage for others to follow.

Sgt. Mercer was afforded the opportunity to go in March of this year and enthusiastically agreed. She not only had the distinction of being the second woman to earn the Commando Badge, but was a member of the team selected as Honor Squad. Sgt. Mercer comments, "The course is very strenuous and requires a lot of teamwork, confidence and endurance."

Both soldiers returned with new insight and respect for their Combat Arms counterparts. Sgt. McCormack describes her infantry teammates as "intelligent, dedicated professionals" and considers herself lucky to have the chance to observe first-hand, the differences between her duties at the Field Station and that of the combat soldier.

Besides this greater appreciation for the infantry soldier's role, one of the other side benefits of the adventure training programs has been

the heightened sense of esprit de corps and cohesion among those soldiers who have been selected and have completed one or more of the adventure training programs. There are never enough slots at any one time to send all the soldiers who want to take part; thus those who have gone through adventure training have developed self-pride and a special feeling of camaraderie with other personnel who have gone through German

"jump week," French Commando School, or rappelling.

To those who say fixed site assignments are dull, Field Station Berlin challenges the best of them with its adventure training. What is in store for 1985? No word yet, but the soldiers at FSB are anxious to participate in the upcoming high adventure training that strengthens our soldiers and thus creates a storage unit.

Certified with pride

by 1st Lt. Charles Smith,
MSgt. George Moist, and
SFC(P) Tony A. Taylor

Sp4 Jones and PFC Smith anxiously wait for their ride from Tegel Airport to Andrews Barracks. The long hours spent in the air traveling from Kennedy Airport in New York city have done little to allay the fears of these two young soldiers concerning both their first "real job" after all that training and their first overseas tour. The latter concerns are quickly dispelled when their sponsors greet them at the airport and at Andrews Barracks as they arrive in their new units. Their concerns about their jobs will also soon vanish when they are introduced to Field Station Berlin's Certification Program.

Col. Cloyd H. Pfister initially had this program developed to solve the age-old problem of training new soldiers on unit-unique tasks not trained at advanced individual training. It then extended to solve cross-training, new system, and team-task problems.

As with any field station, Field Station Berlin had relied heavily on the folklore system to bring new soldiers on board. Although sufficient at one time, this "old-timer" to "new kid" training system no longer meets the needs of this highly complex organization. Many of the "whys" about operations in the various sections were never passed on.

Though our soliders knew how to do their jobs, they did not know the theory behind that job. Also, the standards used to train new soldiers on station-unique tasks were never clearly defined, causing disparity among the different work sections and operations teams. To deal with these problems, Col. Pfister tasked each section to develop a program which would produce a well-trained soldier or supervisor in the shortest possible time. From this tasking, the FSB Certification Program was established. "Certification" is the process by which FSB soldiers are trained and evaluated in those tasks necessary for the performance of their day-to-day duties.

Each section has identified those tasks deemed essential for job proficiency, as well as conditions under which those tasks are to be performed, and most importantly, a set of standards to which the tasks must be performed in order to adequately carry out assigned duties. After a section has compiled its tasks, conditions and standards and has checked for accuracy, this material is assembled into a "Certification Packet"—a "soldier's manual" for that section. The initial tasks listed are not inclusive or static. As the station's mission changes, so too must the tasks for soldiers and supervisors.

After a section has determined that its "Certification Packet" is complete, a validation board is held to review the packet's contents for accu-

racy and completeness. The board consists of the FSB Commander, the appropriate staff officer, a representative of the Plans and Training Office, subject matter experts and the designers of the packet. Upon validation of the certification packet, section supervisors begin the process of evaluating their soldiers on individual tasks. Tasks are divided into categories which correspond to the different duty positions. Upon certification, the individual is certified and presented with a bronze coin and a certificate by his/her section supervisor.

Because the tasks, conditions, and standards for each job are put down in black and white, soldiers know just what is expected of them with respect to their job performance. Soldiers know what they have to do and supervisors know what they have to look for when evaluating job performance. Everyone is on the same sheet of music. Additionally, the Certification Program provides the opportunity for soldiers to excel. By knowing what has to be done and how it will be measured, a soldier can set his own plan to achieve a goal and, perhaps, decide to achieve "excellence."

Two examples of this performance above and beyond the standard are the cooks from FSB who have taken the Berlin Brigade Cook of the Month for four of the last nine months and the FSB MP Section which was nominated for the Jeremiah P. Holland

Award. They were helped in these achievements by the training and work they put into the Certification Program.

The Berlin Brigade Food Service Section continuously challenges U.S. Army cooks from each dining facility within the U.S. Army Berlin command. Each month, the Brigade sponsors a Cook of the Month Competition to determine who is the best in Berlin. All U.S. Army units in Berlin participate.

This past year, Field Station Berlin has had the honor of winning the Cook of the Month competition four times; Sp5 Frederick Foxworth took home the honors in October 1983, Sp4 Douglas Gomersall won in December 1983, Sp4 David Nie established himself as the best in Berlin in January 1984, and Sp4 William J. Vogel took the honors this July.

The Jeremiah P. Holland Award is presented annually to the most outstanding Active Army Military Police unit, company size or smaller. This prestigious honor was garnered last year by the 300th MP Company assigned in West Germany. The distinct advantage which the unit possessed was the wide span of operational control and the critical nature of the mission of providing direct corps level support.

Though held to a disadvantage due to size and type of mission, the FSB MP Section attempts to compensate for this minor handicap by intensifying their training and pro-



BERLIN



Col. Frank Adams, Deputy Brigade Commander, Berlin Brigade, presents the "Cook of the Month" Trophy for October 1983 to Sp5 Fredrick Foxworth. (U.S. Army photo)

fessional development efforts. Presently the section is engaged in several diversified training projects. For example, they have 15 MP personnel currently undergoing training for the German Police Sports Medal. This involves testing in a series of swimming plus track and field events completed within a set time and distance requirement.

Concurrent with this physical training preparation they are readying themselves for the Berlin Brigade Triad Competition which recognizes and rewards soldiers for achieving a maximum score of 300

points on the semi-annual APRT. The section also plans and conducts its own field training exercises and tactical road marches as well as other tactically oriented training. In addition to regular mission related duties, the section through its own initiative created a Crime Prevention/Physical Security Section which serves all assigned Field Station Berlin units by providing them with internal technical assistance and expertise in these areas. The effectiveness of this training curriculum can best be measured by the last year's SQT re-

sults. The overall average for the second tallied out to 93%.

Besides the remarkable achievements of the MPs and the cooks, the station benefits from its Job Certification Program by having better trained, more motivated soldiers. The soldiers benefit because they always know what is expected of them in their daily jobs. They also know what they have to shoot for if they want to certify in a position of higher responsibility. The final result is better, more efficient execution of this station's mission. And, in many cases, excellence.

Soldiers at FS Berlin extend a helping hand

by Sgt. Genevieve Bardo

Work at their daily jobs, Pre-NCODP and NCODP, Common Tasks Training, Unit Sports, the Nijmegen March, additional duties, off-duty education, sightseeing, sleep. Is there anything else Field Station Berlin soldiers have time for? You bet; the Berlin community deserves and receives many of their off-duty hours.

For instance, the S-1, Maj. Patrick Deery, is President of the Berlin American High School Parent/Teacher/Student Association. Lt. Col. John Prokopowicz, FSB Deputy Commander, is Vice-President of the Berlin Golf/Country Club and President of the Catholic Parish Council. Unmarried soldiers from the barracks spend many of their off-duty hours coaching various sports teams sponsored by Youth Activities. SFC John Aultman was the Red Cross Volunteer of the Month of September 1984. Company A sponsors a Cub Scout Pack.

These are only a few examples of the different community activities in which FSB soldiers are involved. Scouting, Red Cross groups of all kinds, music and theater groups, swim teams, com-

puter and investment clubs, and chapel activities (including lay ministry) are other places you will find FSB personnel who are involved in their community. Name a community activity in Berlin, and there is likely to be someone from FSB involved, to their benefit and the community's.

While all the stories of community involvement are too numerous to present, three specific examples deserve special highlighting.

A Special Gift

Each year Company A at FSB provides support for the Elizabeth Weiskie Heim, a home for physically and mentally handicapped children and the aged.

On special occasions Company A gives parties for residents of the Home. All the delights of the holiday season, including most-wanted gifts, are made available.

Sp4 Timothy Bates said, "Last year I was on the fund raising committee to finance the Christmas party for the

Home. I had a chance to work with my teammates outside of the work environment.

"The Gift Buying Committee obtained a list from the Home of what the children would like as gifts. A planning committee organized the party at the Recreation Center. Decorations were made, gifts were bought and wrapped, and refreshments prepared by other committees and volunteers prior to the day of the party."

Bates continued, "With the arrival of the children on their great day, everyone shared in their excitement. Santa, or 'Papa' as they call him, handed out the gifts and each child was delighted. It was pleasant to see the joy in their eyes and I was glad to have been a part of such a worthy cause. Everyone needs someone at Christmas and this was a reminder of what Christmas is all about—giving and sharing!"

Soldiers involved in coaching

SFC Ronny W. Blackmon and Sp4 John R. Ward of Headquarters and Service Company, FSB, have been in-



BERLIN

volved in coaching a Youth Activities nine-to-twelve-year-old girls' slow-pitch softball league. They are the coaches for the "Yankees," who recently completed their season with a 6-6 record. This is the first time that either coach has coached softball, and it has been a learning experience for both.

"Coaching girls of this age group requires a lot of patience, understanding and determination in order to maintain a high level of morale and cohesiveness within the team," stated SFC Blackmon, who has a daughter on the team. "The girls are for the most part willing and open for suggestions on how to improve their game, but the suggestions have to be made in such a way that it comes as positive criticism, not negative."

The two coaches devote a considerable amount of off-duty time with practice, games, and meetings. But both soldiers stated that the amount of time given to the girls was a rewarding experience. Seeing the work that they have put into the team come together as a win for the team was very rewarding.

Sp4 Ward, who has no children, noted, "I was glad that I had the opportunity to work with the team this year. It gives me a lot of self-satisfaction in watching them get better with each game and practice, putting to work the things that we have tried to teach them."

Both coaches said that they looked forward to coaching again in the future.

FS Berlin's all-American family

Each year, a "Great American Family" representing the Army is welcomed at the White House in Washington, D.C. USAREUR's nominees to Department of the Army for selection as the Army's "Great American Family" are selected from nominations from local commands within USAREUR. The "Great American Family" competition looks at family support of community service, family teamwork and the individual growth of family members while giving something positive to the community. Thus, it came as no real surprise to those who know them, that SSgt. Rollie E. Purvis and his family were chosen as the 1983 "Great American Family" from Berlin."

SSgt. Purvis and his family arrived at Field Station Berlin in September 1978. Rollie and his family almost immediately became involved in community affairs. Rollie volunteered to become a member of the USAFS Berlin Consolidated Enlisted Council, and was also appointed Senior Occupant of his building. Both of these duties afforded Rollie the opportunity to upgrade the standard of living not only for soldiers and family members from his own unit, but also for those from many other units throughout Berlin.

In the summer of 1979, Rollie and Sandy Purvis participated in a Learning Disabilities Seminar which took place in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria. Upon their return to

Berlin, they became the coordinators of the proposed "Parents of Children with Learning Disabilities Information Night." Although Sandy was hired as a pre-school teacher at the Community Child Care Center, she became instrumental in developing the educational program for the school age children at the center.

In the spring of 1979, Rollie and Sandy's oldest son, Todd, became involved in Youth Activities soccer. Rollie volunteered his time and energy to take on the responsibility of coaching Todd's team. He continued coaching for over three years.

In September 1979, Sandy, Rollie and Todd became involved in Cub Scouts. Sandy became a den leader for a group of five to eight boys; and Rollie became the Committee Chairman of the Adult/Parent Committee. Their tremendous efforts and accomplishments during this first year of scouting brought great rewards. Rollie was selected Committee Chairman of the Year and Sandy was elected Den Leader of the Year for Berlin and the North Star District.

Also during 1979, after several company level and field station wide boards, Rollie was selected as FSB Soldier of the Year. He went on to represent FSB in the INSCOM Europe Soldier of the Year board. Out of a field of more than 6,000 INSCOM soldiers stationed in Europe, Rollie finished second.

In 1980, the Purvis family continued their involvement

in scouting and Youth Activities coaching. Rollie and Sandy continued to find opportunities to work with the total community. During the spring of 1980, after months of long, hard work, they got to share the knowledge that they gained at the Learning Disabilities Seminar in Berchtesgaden. The "Parents of Children with Learning Disabilities Information Night" finally became a reality under the sponsorship of the Teachers of the Learning Resource Center from Thomas A. Roberts Elementary School.

In 1981, both Rollie and Sandy were selected to attend a week long adult training course conducted by the Boy Scouts of America. After completion of this course they were awarded the Cub Scout Trainer's WOODBADGE. Rollie and Sandy then devoted a minimum of 500 hours of work providing programs for Cub Scouts and training opportunities for Adult Cub Scout leaders. In August 1981, the Purvis family made a special trip to Asnes, Norway to participate in the National Jamboree of Norwegian Scouts. Todd was a real hit at the Jamboree, because out of 18,000 scouts from 26 countries around the world, he was the only American. The Purvis family also attended the 1981 Annual Training Conference of the Trans-Atlantic Council, BSA which was held in Garmisch, Germany.

In 1982, Rollie and Sandy were selected to be staff mem-

bers at the Annual WOODBADGE Course which was to take place in July. Again, they spent countless hours developing training sessions. As a result of their dedication, 37 adult volunteers from Europe and the Near East were trained and scouting programs were made available to 125 boys ages eight to ten years old.

In August, the Purvises participated in the 75th Anniversary of the World Scouting Movement. This event took place at the site of the first scout camp in the World, Brownses Island, Poole Dorset, England. While in England, they also participated in the International Reunion of WOODBADGE Recipients held at the International Scout Training Center in Gilwell Park.

The Trans-Atlantic Council, BSA also asked the Purvises to travel to Turkey to provide the adult leaders with some very necessary training to ensure that quality programs were provided to the American Cub Scouts living in Turkey.

Towards the end of 1982, Sandy began to become heavily involved with Sunday School programs at the Berlin American Community Chapel.

In January 1983, the Purvis family was selected the "Great American Family from Berlin" and they were one of three families representing USAREUR in national competition. Both Sandy and Rollie continued to volunteer their time and talents to still greater

scouting tasks. They were again selected to be Staff Members of the Annual WOODBADGE Course which was held during June and July in Dahn, Germany. Sandy was the Berlin Roundtable Commissioner and she became a Merit Badge Counselor and adult member of the Troop 46 committee.

Perhaps the most important activity Rollie and Sandy got involved in during 1983 was the fund drive to help Aaron Richard Polhemus, son of fellow INSCOM soldier SSgt. James Polhemus, receive a lifesaving liver transplant. They organized several fund-raising campaigns. And, in August Aaron Polhemus finally received the much needed liver transplant.

Rollie left to attend ANCOC in February 1984, but his absence didn't slow Sandy. She continued to fulfill all commitments she had made to the various community organizations here in Berlin.

In June, for the third year, Rollie and Sandy participated in the Annual WOODBADGE Course.

Todd and Justin Purvis are also involved in numerous scouting and community activities. They attend as many functions as school requirements will allow.

Rollie and Sandy continue to get more deeply involved in chapel, school, and Army Community Services activities in Berlin. There seems to be no end to what they have done and will do for the Berlin community or any other community they may join.



Col. Floyd L. Runyon (L), Capt. James Ilku, and SSgt. Joy Peterson.

Keith L. Ware winner

For the second year in a row, Field Station Augsburg's newspaper, the *Augsburg Profile*, has won the second place award in the Army-wide Newspaper Competition for the Keith L. Ware Award.

The *Augsburg Profile* took

second place in the 1983 and 1982 competition in the multi-lith/mimeograph category.

Receiving this year's award, Capt. James Ilku, Public Affairs Officer, presents the plaque to the newspaper's ed-

itor, SSgt. Joy M. Peterson. Col. Floyd L. Runyon, Field Station Commander, prior to presentation of the plaque, awarded Peterson with the Army Achievement Medal for her noteworthy efforts with their newspaper.

Washington receives certificate

by Scott Wood

Recently Sp5 Fred L. Washington, a cook at the Vint Hill Farms Station Consolidated Dining Facility, received a Department of Labor Certificate of Apprenticeship. Washington is the second soldier to complete the U.S. Army Apprenticeship Program while stationed at Vint Hill.

The Apprenticeship Program calls for some 2,000 to 8,000 hours of work in one's field. All hours must be logged in a notebook by the applicant, and must be docu-

mented by a supervisor. Upon completion of the program, the soldier is awarded a Certificate of Completion and is eligible for journeyman status in the civilian community.

Washington accumulated 7,554 hours, more than 1,000 above the required total for the field. The extra hours were necessary to accomplish a certain number of specific mandatory tasks. He started the Apprenticeship Program as soon as he reported to his first permanent duty assign-

ment, November 1980, in Augsburg.

Washington, quiet and easy going, is not quite six feet tall, is lanky, and moves through the day with a nonchalant grace. His voice is deep and has a drawl that is as slow as a summer afternoon is long.

"I had a choice of several fields that I could enter," he recalled. One choice was field artillery; another was being a cook. And I didn't want to spend my time out in the field."

Changes of Command

FS Okinawa

Col. Walter L. Cressler Jr., assumed command of the U.S. Army Field Station Okinawa from departing Commander Col. Thomas N. Sherburne in a recent Change of Command ceremony.

Reviewing officer for the Change of Command ceremony was Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon, Deputy Commander, Support, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command. Gen. Scanlon passed the field station colors from Sherburne to Cressler in a tradition symbolic of the command change. This tradition of passing the colors is a form of rites of passage for the new commander.

Sherburne's 23 months of field station command ended with the morning ceremony. He will be reassigned to the U.S. Army Strategic Studies Institute at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., for a one-year fellowship.

"I have a lot of mixed emotions standing here for the last time in front of you," Sherburne said as he addressed soldiers and guests. "But the strongest feeling I have is one of pride; pride in the units, and pride in you as individual professionals," he added.

Cressler echoed the sentiment, citing high regard for his new command at all INSCOM levels. "I'm proud to be a member of your team," Cressler said. "I can say without reservation that I am

joining the 'best in the business.'"

Cressler, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., began his Army career in 1960 as a Dartmouth College ROTC graduate. At the time of his graduation from Dartmouth, he was commissioned a second lieutenant.

His awards include the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star.

513th MIGP

In August, the command of the 513th Military Intelligence Group was passed from Col. Thayer Cumings to Col. William A. Bentz.

The ceremony was the first change of command for the 513th MI Group since its reactivation in October 1982.

Col. Melville A. Drisko Jr., Commander of the United States Military Academy Preparatory School, served as host for the ceremony.

Cumings leaves Fort Monmouth for Washington, D.C., for an assignment in the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

Bentz, commissioned in 1961 as an infantry officer, completed the Infantry Officer's Basic Course and Airborne School at Fort Benning, Ga. He commanded the Special Security Detachment, XXIV U.S. Corps, Vietnam; the 519th MI Battalion, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, and the Peoria Battalion,

Army Recruiting Command.

Bentz also attended the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Past assignments include Fort Lewis, Washington; Berlin, Germany; Fort Wainwright, Alaska; and Fort Holabird, Md.

His awards and decorations include the Bronze Star Medal with V Device and two oak leaf clusters; Meritorious Service Medal with three oak leaf clusters; Air Medal; Joint Service Commendation Medal; Army Commendation Medal, Vietnamese Cross of Gallantry with Silver Star, Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Parachutist Badge.

500th MIGP

On July 12, 1984, Col. B.H. Davis relinquished command of the 500th Military Intelligence Group to Col. J.A. Liede. The 500th, constituted 33 years ago, was originally designated the 500th Military Intelligence Service Group.

Since that time, the 500th has seen service in the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Thailand, and the Republic of Vietnam.

Honors include two Meritorious Unit Commendations for service in Vietnam from 1968-1969 and 1972-1974.

Colonel Liede comes to the 500th MI Group from his most recent assignment with the Office of the Secretary of Defense.



Col. William A. Bentz (left) assumes command of the 513th MI Group as he receives the flag from Col. Melville Drisko, Jr. Col. Thayer Cumings (center) and CSM James Greer (far left) also participated in the ceremony. (U.S. Army photo by Gregory Brower)



At Field Station Okinawa, Col. Walter L. Cressler (L) receives the station's colors from Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon (R), Deputy Commander, Support, INSCOM. In the center is the departing Commander, Col. Thomas N. Sherburne. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Timothy Frame)



At the Change of Command ceremony, Col. J. A. Leide, (front, left) receives the 500th MIGP colors from Brig. Gen. Charles F. Scanlon, Deputy Commander, Support, INSCOM. In the background (L) Sgt. Maj. Lovensheimer and Col. Bruce H. Davis watch the proceedings. (U.S. Army photo)

Legally speaking

Financial Privacy Act of 1978

by Mr. Ralph A. Johnson
and Ms. M.K. Waugh

In the July/August issue of the *INSCOM Journal* we told you about the Financial Privacy Act of 1978 and how the Government may obtain your records from financial institutions. Now we focus on the rules of how the Government may use the information collected under the Financial Privacy Act and what safeguards are required to protect this sensitive personal information.

Any federal agency acquiring financial information on you must have a valid reason and must use the information for the purpose it was collected. For example, the most common use of our financial information is for personnel security/military intelligence investigations. Other uses are to further law enforcement inquiries and to conduct foreign counter- or positive-intelligence investigations. If financial data is used for purposes other than that for which it was gathered you may have legal redress under this law.

To protect your rights to financial privacy the agency acquiring the information must institute certain safe-

guards. Army Regulation, 190-6, which implements the Financial Privacy Act, requires that all financial records must be stamped or marked to reflect restrictions and requirements of the 1978 law. INSCOM Supplement 1 to the Army Regulation further defines INSCOM's responsibilities regarding the maintenance, storage, and/or release of your records in compliance with the Financial Privacy Act. Financial information obtained prior to the implementation of the Act (March 1979) is excluded from the requirements of the Act.

Financial information may be released outside Department of Defense channels for law enforcement inquiries and foreign counter- or positive-intelligence activities; however, the custodian of the information must follow specific procedures:

- The releasing agency must certify in writing that the receiving agency has a need for the information to further a legitimate law enforcement inquiry. A copy of this certification must be filed with a copy of the released records.

- Within fourteen days, the

releasing agency must send a copy of the certification to your last known address unless the receiving agency has obtained a delay of notice through the courts.

- The releasing agency must also send you a notice specifying that your records were furnished to a particular agency, and must advise you that you may have legal rights if you believe such disclosure was not to further the law enforcement inquiry.

The release of information for foreign counter- or positive-intelligence inquiries is exempt from the above notification requirement.

It is important to note that for the purpose of this law the Department of Defense is one agency and the exchange of information among its components, for internal use, is excluded from the requirements of certification and disclosure.

The Financial Privacy Act also provides for exceptions to the certification and disclosure procedures outlined above. The Act may not be used to impede the functions of any agency whose operations require access to financial records, i.e.: The Internal Revenue Service; the Secret Service.

If you have any question regarding your rights under the Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978, or to the Privacy Act of 1974, you may make inquiries of your unit Privacy Act Coordinator, or contact the Freedom of Information/Privacy Office, U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command, ATTN: IACSF-FI, Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755.

Editor's note: This concludes the three-part series on various information law statutes and their effect on INSCOM personnel.



Col. Bruce H. Davis (far left) and the 500th MI Group Basketball Team accept the Championship Trophy from Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Weyand. Team members are (L to R, standing) D. J. Hill, R. E. Peterson, T. Reynolds, E. Barrett, E. Smith, and K. Perry. Kneeling is J. Wiley. (Photo by Sp4 Craig Newton)

500th MI Group wins championship

by SSG Roger Peterson
and
Capt. Donald C. Hendershot

The 500th MI Group recently captured the 1984 Camp Zama Intramural Basketball Championship with an exciting 52-51 victory over Kamiseya.

SSgt. Roger Peterson, Sp5 Elmer Smith, and PFC Todd Reynolds played key roles in the victory. The 500th Cagers seemed a bit tight early in the game and missed several fast break baskets. They fell behind by a score of 19-6 before re-grouping and starting their comeback. By half-time, the 500th trailed by only 2 points, 24-22.

Peterson and Reynolds got the 500th off quickly in the second half with a fast break basket and a 3-point play to

bring the score to 27-24.

Late in the second half, with the 500th leading 44-33, Kamiseya scored 8 unanswered points to cut the lead to one. Key defensive play by Eugene Barrett and Elmer Smith got the 500th back on track.

With the 500th leading 50-49 in the final seconds, Reynolds connected on two free throws to give the 500th what seemed to be a comfortable 3-point lead. Kamiseya quickly brought the ball down court and scored an uncontested basket to close the gap to one. With 3 seconds re-

maining, Kamiseya stole the 500th inbound pass and quickly called a time out. Their desperation shot, from beyond mid-court as the buzzer went off, went over the backboard leaving the final score 52-51.

At the conclusion of the game, Lt. Gen. Alexander M. Weyand, Commander, USARJ/IX Corps, made congratulatory remarks and assisted in the presentation of awards to the members of the 500th basketball team.

The 500th MI Group also won the Camp Zama Intramural League Championship with a regular season record of 19 wins and 1 loss.



FS Kunia's Bowling Team

by SSgt. Vicki Ohmacht

The Field Station Kunia Bowling Team recently rolled its way into an eighth place finish in the Wheeler Air Force Base bowling league. Playing three games every Tuesday for 32 weeks, the Kunians competed against twelve other teams in the annual league.

Despite their standing in the final tally, the bowlers enjoyed the season and were proud to represent the Field Station.

"It was more of a fun league than a serious-type league," said SFC Wendell Brooks. "It

was something to do in your off duty time, and bowling provided fellowship with the other soldiers."

Bowling team member MSgt. Lawrence Hoffman said, "I'm proud to represent Field Station Kunia." Another team member, Sp4 Vilma Pannell, commented, "Morale was great. Everyone got along really well. We set our goals on doing the best that we could."

"We could have done better," Team Captain Sp5 Ryan Sato admitted. "We need more bowlers. Sometimes we have problems getting enough people to play on the team. Concentration and attitude help the team through the season."

Sato continued, "If you're getting 'killed' by 30 or 40 pins, one has the tendency to develop a negative attitude; this attitude will carry over into the next game. Never become angry at yourself for missing an easy score."

"In next season's game," said Brooks, one of the team members, "we will be looking for new members to replace those who are leaving. Our requirements are that you be interested in the game and will try, like the rest of us, to make a great team for Field Station Kunia."

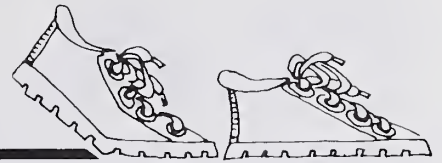
Rounding out the team are MSgt. Robert Chrosniak, MSgt. Paul Trueax, Sgt. James Thigpen, and Sp6 Mark Gordon.



MSgt. Paul Trueax of FS Kunia's Bowling Team displays classic form during league play. (Photo by SSgt. Vicki Ohmacht)



Sp5 Ryan Sato readies for the approach. (Photo by SSgt. Vicki Ohmacht)



Misawa soldiers in try-outs

At Field Station Misawa, two soldiers are in competition for tryouts for the All-Army Team.

PFC Mark Brooks is competing to join the All-Army Boxing Team. Mark, a newcomer to Misawa, was the

by Sp4 Dawn Delorme

Post champion boxer during his basic training at Fort Dix, N.J. In addition to his military career, he wants to become a professional boxer.

Another young hopeful, SSgt. Mark Vandenberghe, is

competing to join the All-Army Soccer Team. Stationed at Misawa for a year and a half, this is his first chance to attend tryouts. A soccer player for the past 12 years, he had played on numerous Air Force teams.

Marathoning in Hawaii

Following the Honolulu Marathon in December 1983, a film clip of the Kilauea Volcano Marathon caught a tired, but interested eye. With great fanfare it was explained that this run was akin to running on the moon. In viewing the following footage it did appear that the courage of an astronaut and the feet of a Dall ram might indeed be required to complete this amazing run.

Anyway, airfare to the Big Island was at an all time low so why not do a run that would open up new challenges and give a slow runner an even better excuse to run slower? With \$40 for airfare,

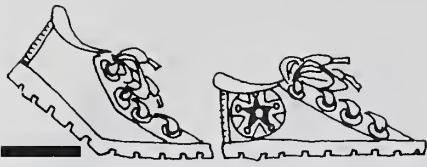
by CWO 4 Jack Wilson

\$37 for room and car, a \$12 entry fee and pocket change for food, the last weekend in January was set aside to visit the Big Island and attempt the Volcano Wilderness Marathon.

Race day was bleak, wet and cold making for ideal conditions, said some. By 6:30 a.m. most of the 161 registered marathoners were at the Kilauea Visitor Center and had their shoes dry-scrubbed to remove foreign seeds which helps keep noxious plants and weeds out of this beautiful wilderness area. Moving to

the starting line everyone was warmly clothed or wearing a garbage bag for protection against the elements. The real warmth came from the overall attitude of the runners—"Hey, this is for fun. Have a good time; be careful; and enjoy yourself."

From the beginning of the race there was not the normal mad dash for individual recognition, but the relaxed pace of runners who knew their limits and were willing to pay the price of completing the most challenging marathon course in Hawaii and possibly the world. The course past the Visitor Center and down the



Steaming Vents is all on blacktop, so an easy warmup is possible for the prudent runner. After leaving the road and beginning on the Crater Rim Trail there is a sudden awareness that this marathon is indeed different and instant bonds are formed with the nearest runner. From this point on every runner passing or being passed offered a word of encouragement, or warning of some unsuspected danger. On the left and to the front was one of the most bleak and yet hauntingly beautiful areas of the world, the Kilauea Caldera. The marathon literature says to enjoy these views, but in practice, watching foot placement is far more practical.

At the rim of the volcano sits the Volcano Observatory with several radio antennas sticking up from small bleak buildings, and immediately the huts of the Antarctic come to mind. What is actually done at the Observatory, who works there, or how the workers would escape in the event of a major eruption is a mystery which will have to wait to be solved on the next trip to the Volcano National Park, because shortly after this spot the Ka'u Desert Trail begins and daydreaming ends.

It is raining, but on the firm sand and rock there does not seem to be enough plant life to sustain any animal. The front runner's tracks can be seen in most of the sandy spots, but there are lava formations that must be negotiated with care and some speed, if you hope to finish well. At this point there is still time to learn the art of se-

lecting foot placement for the next two steps and then quickly locating the route from the stone and pink markers which marked the course. Since runners are fresh and may tend to run a little fast here, these first 10 to 12 miles seemed the most dangerous because of the possibility of falling.

Coming to the Mauna Iki Trail you run across a cinder-like area in the Southwest Rift Zone. This harsh gray material breaks away from under foot, but only enough to be disconcerting to the runners. This is no place to fall because any cut from these cinders would hurt for the remainder of the race. The Mauna Iki Trail is very similar to the Ka'u Trail except there is less vegetation across the area. At the end of this stretch of the marathon course there is an actual vertical climb of about 20 feet up a small ridge with a foot path wide enough for only one runner.

Starting up the Hilina Pali Road, spirits climb since there is at least a semblance of sanity in your running. Good footing, a car track and even greenery are there to brighten the spirits. On the Chain of Craters Road the blacktop is broken, trees are down, and the large chunks of road that are missing remind you that in addition to the volcanoes, this is earthquake country. Most everyone has said that the last part of the run is the worst, but with this type of going everything looked like smooth running to the finish.

Twenty miles into the race at the Moana Ula parking area, the real meaning of "The first 20 miles is only the halfway point" begins to sink in. You're on a car trail called "Escape Road." On this four-mile portion of the course, it

seems that every time you clear a rise, there is another rise, and several others up to the 24-mile mark. In this area you can plan on passing people time and time again because for the middle and back of the packers this is survival time. It is cold, it is wet. It is uphill.

At the 24-mile mark it is still uphill, but the trail becomes Crater Rim Drive and it is like an expressway home. The final two miles are a real treat and should be enjoyed in about the same manner as the last mile of the Honolulu Marathon. This part of the course will also convince most runners they are road racers, not cross country runners.

The race had 161 registered runners and 147 finishers. How many started is unsure and some parts of the administration, such as the race results and delay in the award ceremonies fell short, but the outstanding support from the Park Rangers, aid station volunteers, medical teams, finish line crew, massage tent, race administrators, and military personnel carried the day for each participant of this humbling run.

If you need a challenge, wish to experience the Aloha of the Big Island at its finest, and have a great weekend, be sure to include the Volcano Wilderness Marathon in your 1985 running plans.

(Editor's note: Forty-six year old Jack Wilson of the United States Army Field Station Kunia recently completed the Kilauea's Volcano Wilderness Marathon on the island of Hawaii. Wilson finished third in his age bracket. This article on his volcanic experiences first appeared in the May 1984 edition of the *Kukini*, the Honolulu Marathon's monthly newsletter.)



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